The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKET.

VOL. II. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868. NO. 42.

MINUTES

OF THE

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

SILVER CREEK PRIMITIVE BAPTIST

ASSOCIATION.

MINUTES.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1868.

1. The Introductory Sermon was delivered according to appointment by Elder J. H. Taylor, from Romans 5th chapter, 1st verse.

2. After a short recess, the delegates assembled in the house, and appointed W. H. McKinney Moderator *pro tem.*

3. Appointed J. M. Stott and Elder J. H. Taylor Reading Clerks.

4. Received and read letters from six Churches, from which the annexed Table was prepared.

5. The Association then organized by electing Elder J. H. Taylor, Moderator, and brother J. W. Murray, Clerk.

6. On motion, invited transient preachers to seats with us.—None came forward.

7. Opened a door for newly constituted Churches, or any other church into our union, and received a letter from Cross roads Church, and after examination, she was received into the union of our body, and her delegates took seats with us.

8. Appointed a Committee of Arrangements, viz: Elder J. Mason, M. Hall N. Snelson, H. Brindal, A. Epley, together with the Moderator and Clerk, to whom all papers were referred.

9. On motion, the delegates of Reedy Patch Church were appointed to select preachers to preach on to-morrow, who reported Elders J. Miles, first, J. W. Livingston to close.

10. The Association then adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock. Prayer by W. H. McKinney.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1868.

The Association met according to adjournment. Prayer by Elder J. Brown.

1. Called the delegates names.

2. Called on the Committee of Arrangements, who reported satisfactorily, and was discharged.

3. Read and corrected the Minutes of yesterday.

4. Appointed a Committee on Finance, viz: J. M. Stott, N. Snelson, M. Wilkerson.

5. Called for the Circular Letter, which was read, received and ordered to be attached to the Minutes with the author's name annexed.

6. Appointed the next Association to be held with the Silver Creek Church, Burke County, eleven miles West of Morganton, to commence on Friday before the first Lord's day in September, 1869.

7. Appointed Elder J. Brown to preach the Introductory Sermon next year W. H. McKinney, alternate.

8. Appointed Elder J. Mason to write a Circular Letter for next year, and to choose his own subject.

9. Called on the Committee of Finance, who made the following report: Received in contributions from different Churches $8 50; and from individuals, T. Bradley 5 cents; G. Jackson five cents; E. Jackson 5 cents; B. Laughter 5 cents; J. Brown five cents; D. Jackson 5 cents; J. H. Taylor 15 cts.; W. Jackson 5 cents; M. Hall 10 cents; Elder J. Miles 25 cents; N. Snelson 10 cents; D. Paris 10 cents, making in all $9 60.

10. Took into consideration the query sent up from Reedy Patch last year, which reads as follows: Is it Gospel order and good discipline to fellowship a Church in an Association that practices only a part of the ordinances of the House of God, and leaves a part undone? Answered in the affirmative, it is not.

11. Elected preachers to preach on Lord's Day, Elder J. W. Livingston, first, J. H. Taylor, second, J. Miles to close.

12. Appointed J. W. Murray to attend to the printing and distributing of the Minutes, and to distribute according to contribution.

13. Appointed a Committee of five to redistrict the Association, viz: M. Hall, A. Epley, J. Hill, N. Snelson, H. Brindal, who reported Silver Creek, South Creek and Ebenezer, to constitute the first district. Mt. Cove, Crooked Creek, Reedy Patch and Cross-Roads, to constitute the second district.

14. Proceeded to appoint union meetings—the first to be held with the South Creek Church, to commence on Friday before the third Lord's Day in April; Elders J. Brown, W. H. McKinney, J. H. Taylor, to attend to it. The second to be held with the Cross-Roads Church, to commence on Friday before the third Lord's Day in May; Elders J. Brown, W. H. McKinney, J. H. Taylor, to attend to it.

15. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this body are tendered to the good brethren and kind citizens of this vicinity, for the kind treatment we have received during our stay with them.

16. The Association then adjourned to the time and place above named. Prayer by the Moderator.

J. H. TAYLOR, *Moderator.*

J. W. MURRAY, *Clerk.*

SATURDAY.

On Saturday the stand was occupied by those appointed. Elder J. Miles preached from John, the 5th chapter, 39th verse. J. W. Livingston followed from John, 20th chapter, 13th verse, and J. Mason closed the service with apparent good effect.

SUNDAY.

On Sunday, the stand was filled by those elected. Elder J. W. Livingston opened the service from Rev., 14th chapter, 3rd verse; followed by J. H. Taylor, from the 88th Psalm, 10th verse. After 40 minutes recess, the service was continued by Elder J. Miles, and followed by Elder J. Blythe. The Word was preached to a large and well ordered congregation with apparent good effect, and we do hope that good will be realized from the same.

ABSTRACT OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We believe in one only true and living God, and that there are three persons in the God-head, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one.

2. We believe that the Old and New Testament is the Word of God, and the only rule of faith and practice.

3. We believe in the impotency of man to recover himself from the fallen state which he is in, by his own ability.

4. We believe that salvation is only by Grace, through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

5. We believe that Baptism and the Lord's Supper are ordinances instituted by Jesus Christ, and should be practiced by all true believers.

6. We believe that the only true mode of baptism is by immersion, and that true believers are the only subjects.

7. We believe in the final perseverance of the saints in grace to glory.

8. We believe in the resurrection of the dead, and a general Judgment.

9. We believe that the happiness of the righteous and the punishment of the wicked will both be eternal.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

DEAR BRETHREN:—The time is close at hand when we expect to meet in General Conference; I, therefore, in pursuance of an appointment, must proceed to discharge the duty of writing the present Circular. As having been left to choose the subject on which to write, I therefore cite attention to the middle clause of the 29th verse of the first chapter of our Lord's Gospel, recorded by John, which are as follows: "Behold the Lamb of God."

This Scripture seems to have been spoken in conversation with some that had been sent to John to enquire, "Who art thou?" from the fact that mighty works was performed by him. They having doubtless some doubts or misapprehensions in regard to the person and true character of John, they asked him and said, why Baptisest if thou be not that Christ, nor Elias, neither that Prophet. John told them that he himself Baptised with water, but that Christ should Baptise them with the Holy Ghost and with fire. These things were done where John was Baptising. The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him and sayeth, Behold the Lamb of God. It seems that we shall be led from the subject to speak in regard to the ordinances of the House of God, for we perceive that the Saviour, in coming to John at that time, was intending to confirm, at that time, one of the grand ordinances that he would have his followers observe in the world, for when he demanded Baptism at the hands of his forerunner, John, he refused and said, I have need to be Baptised of thee, and comest thou to me? Jesus sayeth suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness, then he suffered him; and hence we claim from the authority of His Word, that all those that would be His disciples should in the first place after having repented of their sins and received the adoption of His grace, should be willing to receive this Baptism as being one of the ordinances of His House and the fulfilling of His Commandments, which I believe is generally admitted by all denominations, that it should be administered as an initiating right in His militant kingdom. The question then arises, in what way should the ordinance of Baptism be administered? And in the next place, who are the proper subjects for receiving this ordinance? We would just in a word say, that the way that Christ was Baptised is the way that all true believers of the meek and lowly Lamb of God should be willing to receive the ordinance. But says one, if you will satisfy me what was the mode by which Christ was Baptised, I will submit. Here I would quote the text, Behold the Lamb of God. See Him coming to His servant to where there was much water to fulfill all righteousness. Time and space will not allow me to treat upon the subject of Baptism as I would like, but must at once say, that we believe that Christ and all Apostles were Baptised by immersion, and we contend still for that mode, and entreat all followers to a faithful examination of the Word of God. In the next place, we will make some brief remarks in regard to who are proper subjects for the administration of this ordinance. We notice on the day of pentecost, when there was a number added to the Church in one day—that in that number they all believed and were Baptised, and the Philipian Jailor and his house believed, and when the eunuch said to Phillip, see here is much water, what hinders me from being Baptised? Hear the reply to this question. If thou believest with all thy heart, thou mayest, and Liddy and her house believed; and, in a word, we find no passage in regard to this subject, but what believing in the Son of God must be manifest, and then they that believe are fit subjects for this ordinance and none others, and immersion, or being buried with Christ in Baptism, is the only Apostolic mode, and hence, in discharging this ordinance, we behold the Lamb of God. But this is not the only ordinance. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is undisputed as being an ordinance of the House of God. We are told in His Word in regard to this case by the Lamb of God Himself: Says He, this do in remembrance of me, and as oft as you do this, ye do show my death and sufferings till I come; but we conclude that the Sacrament was only instituted for Baptised believers and none others. But we must pass on briefly. Some contends that the two ordinances, already mentioned, is all that is enjoined on the followers of Christ. We shall endeavor to show that there is one other, yet although it has not been practiced but very seldom since my recollection; and I look upon this last circumstance as being enjoined upon us as much as the Sacrament. Feet washing or washing one anothers feet is the next and last circumstance that we shall mention. Read the 13th chapter of John's gospel for the testimony, where he says, he riseth from supper and laid aside his garments and took a towel and girded himself; after that he poureth water into a basin and began to wash the Disciples feet and to wipe them with the towel. Then in the 14th verse, he says: If I then your Lord and Master have washed your feet, ye also ought to wash one anothers feet. I believe it is generally given up that this should be practiced, but differ in what capacity it should be performed. I, for one, believe it should be attended to in public assemblies; for we are commanded that which we have heard in secret that proclaim upon the house top. The servant is not greater than his master, nor the disciple above his Lord. If ye know these things happy are you if ye do them, for I the Lord have given you an example that ye should do as I have done to you. And now, dearly beloved in the Lord, I pray you search the Scriptures, for in them ye think you have eternal life, and they are they that testify of me. I commend you all to the Grace of God, and may His blessings rest upon us all while we sojourn here. May His Spirit rest upon us and guide and direct us through all our travails in this world, and at last guide us safe home to our resting places in the presence of Him that has loved us and given himself for us. May the Grace of God be with us all, for Christ's sake. Amen.

JOHN H. TAYLOR.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

CHURCHES.	POST-OFFICE.	PASTORS.	Church meetings.	DELEGATES.	Rec'd by experience.	Rec'd by letter.	Rec'd by recommendation.	Restored.	Dismissed by letter.	Excommunicated.	Died.	Total.	Contributions.
Mount Carmel,	Ellenboro,	J. H. Taylor.	1	J. H. Taylor, M. Wilkerson, M. Hall,	3	.	.	2	3	3	.	82	2 60
Mt. Olive,	Mt. Olive,	J. H. Taylor.	1	J. H. Taylor, M. Wilkerson, M. Hall,	3	.	.	2	3	3	.	82	2 60
Ebenezer,	Ellenboro,	J. H. Taylor.	1	J. H. Taylor, M. Wilkerson, M. Hall,	3	.	.	2	3	3	.	82	2 60
Silver Creek,	Otter Creek.	J. H. Taylor.	1	J. H. Taylor, M. Wilkerson, M. Hall,	3	.	.	2	3	3	.	82	2 60
South Creek,	Logan's Store.	J. H. Taylor.	3	J. M. Stott.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	27	1 50
Reedy Patch,	Brittletown.	D. T. Rich, W. H. McKinny.	3	W. H. McKinny, A. Epley, D. Jackson	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	20	1 25
Crooked Creek,	Head 1st Broad.	J. H. Taylor.	3	D. Toney, H. Brindal.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	18	1 40
Cross Roads,	Ellenville.	J. W. Livingston.	4	J. Brown, J. Hill, J. Laughter, W. Hill.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	1 60
Philadelphia,	Otter Creek.	J. H. Taylor.	4	J. Mason.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	10	1 00
Hollow Spring,	Latestor.	J. Brown.	.	N. Snelson, D. Paras.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	12	1 25
Mountain Page,		No Return.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sorbia,		No Return.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cross Anchor,		No Return.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Globe,		No Return.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
					6	4	8	2	13	4	1	195	$ 20

Rec'd by experience.
Rec'd by letter.
Rec'd by recommendation.
Restored.
Dismissed by letter.
Excommunicated.
Died.
Total.
Contributions.

NO GOOD DEED EVER LOST.

AN ITALIAN FABLE.

There dwelt in Piedmont a rich notary, whose only child a boy of fifteen, had a feeble intellect. The notary died, and in his will gave orders that this child, named Burtucio, should inherit his whole property, to come into possession at the age of thirty; and that at the age of twenty-five, he should receive three hundred ducats, to be employed in merchandise or other business, as should seem good to him.

When Burtucio had reached this age, he demanded of his mother, who was his guardian, a hundred ducats, which she gave him, charging him to employ them well. He then started on his journey, and meeting a robber who had killed a merchant, and was still piercing him with his dagger, his pity was moved, and he exclaimed:

"Oh, sir, what are you doing? Do you not see that the man is dead already?"

To which the robber, his hands dripping with blood, replied:

"Go away from here, for your own good.—Pass on your own way, or worse will happen you."

"Oh, spare the poor body!" cried Burtucio. "Sir, will you not sell it to me? I will pay you for it in money—all you ask."

"What will you give?" asked the robber.

'Fifty ducats,' said Burtucio.

"That is too little," said the robber. 'The body is worth more. But if you will give me eighty ducats, you can have it.'

Burtucio counted out the money; then lifting the dead body on his shoulders, he carried it to the nearest church, where he had it honorably buried, and paid his remaining ducats for masses for the soul.

His money spent, he was obliged to return home. His mother heard of his arrival, and thinking he had made some good trade, ran to meet him, welcoming him, and demanding to know what he had done.

'I have done well,' he said; for yesterday I gained your soul and mine, so that when they leave the body they will go straight to Paradise.'

He then told her all. Hearing which, the mother was troubled and bitterly regretted her son's foolishness.

It was not long before he demanded of his mother the remainder of the three hundred ducats left him by his father. She gave it to him saying,

"Here, take your money, and do the worst you can with it. You will break my heart!"

"Oh, mother, do not be angry. I hope to do so well with it that you will be entirely satisfied."

Thus saying, he bade her farewell, and departed. Having entered a large forest, he met there two soldiers who had carried off Torquinia, only daughter of the King of Navarre. They were in great dispute as to which should have her as a wife, when Burtucio said to them:

"What are you doing, my friends? Would you kill each other for this young girl? cease your quarrel, and give her to me. I will satisfy you."

At these words, the soldiers, putting an end to their strife demanded of him what he would give for her.

'Two hundred ducats,' he answered.

At that offer, the soldiers who knew not that the young girl was a princess, delivered her to Burtucio, took the money, and divided it between them.

Delighted with his beautiful merchandise, Burtucio returned to his mother, to whom he said:

"Mother, you cannot now complain that I have not spent my money well, for I have brought you this charming girl, who will keep you company."

The mother was more displeased than before, and told her son that he was the disgrace and ruin of the house, and she wished him a hundred feet under the ground; but the young man bore all patiently, and tried to comfort her.

The King of Navarre made great search everywhere for the recovery of his lost daughter, and at last heard that she was in the house of Burtucio. He therefore sent to demand her, and Burtucio delivered her up. Before leaving she told him privately that when the time came that she should be given in marriage she wished him to present himself among her suitors, with his hand to his head, that thereby she might easily recognize him, when, in gratitude for all he had done for her, she would choose him for her husband.

Many months passed away. At last it came to the ears of Burtucio that the young princess was to be given in marriage. He immediately set out on his way to Navarre. But his horse was a worn-out jade, so fleshless that his bones might have been counted through his skin. He was met by a knight, mounted on a fine animal, and followed by a suite of servants in livery. The knight addressed him in a gracious tone:

"Where are you going, brother, alone, and in such haste?"

Burtucio replied that he was going to Navarre.

"On what business, I pray you?" asked the knight.

Burtucio told him.

"Poor man!" said the knight. "I shall be there before you, inasmuch as I am better mounted than you, and well attended."

"Very well," said Burtucio; "I shall be as glad of your good fortune as of my own."

The knight then said, "Give me your horse and clothes, and take mine, and go in the name of heaven. But it shall be on this condition—that on your return you shall give me back what I have lent, with the half that you shall have gained."

This Burtucio promised.

Arrived at the palace, the King was sitting in a gallery which overlooked the city. When he saw Burtucio so well clad and mounted, and followed by a train so worthy, he said to himself,

"May it please heaven that my daughter shall choose this man for her husband."

Leaving the gallery, the King went in to the hall where were assembled all the princes and great lords, who had come for the hand of the princess, and he said to her:

"Look and consider well, Torquinia, which among all these is most agreeable to you, and most worthy to be desired for your husband."

The princess saw Burtucio holding his hand high above his head and recognized him.—Then, turning towards the King, her father, she said:

"Sire, I choose this lord for my husband, if it seem good to you."

The King most gladly gave his consent and the nuptials were celebrated with great pomp and ceremony.

When Burtucio was taking his bride to his home and had come to the place where he had before met the knight, he was suddenly arrested by him, saying:

"Brother, take your horse and apparel, and give me back mine, with the half that you have gained."

"It is right," said Burtucio.

And alighting from his horse, he gave it and his clothes to the knight, and with the half he had received in marriage.

"You have not given me all that belongs to me," said the knight, "inasmuch as you have not given me half of your wife."

"And how can we divide her!" asked Burtucio.

"We must cleave her in two," answered the knight.

"It would be too grievous a sin to murder one so beautiful," said Burtucio.—"Alas! I would rather you should take her as she is, than consent to her death."

The knight then said to Burtucio:

"Brother, take your wife, your clothes, your horse and your treasure; for I give you all that I claimed. I am the spirit of him who was killed by robbers, and to whom you gave christian burial, for whose soul's sake you had holy masses said. It is in recompense for your goodness that I have given you all these things."

The knight then vanished, and Burtucio, with his bride went joyfully on his way.

THE DEAF AUNT AND WIFE.

I had an aunt coming to visit me for the first time since my marriage, and I don't know what evil genius prompted the wickedness which I perpetrated toward my wise and ancient relative.

"My dear," said I to my wife on the day before my aunt's arrival, "you know Aunt Mary is coming to-morrow; well, I forgot to mention a rather annoying circumstance with regard to her. She is very deaf, and although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. It will be rather inconvenient, but I know you will do everything in your power to make her agreeable."

Mrs.—— announced her determination to make herself heard, if in her power.

I then went to John N——, who loves a joke about as well as any person I know of, and told him to be at the house at 6 p. m. on the following evening, and felt comparatively happy.

I went to the railroad depot with a carriage next night, and when I was on my way home with my aunt, I said:

"My dear aunt, there is one rather annoying infirmity that Annie (my wife) has which I forgot to mention before.—She is very deaf, and although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely Loud in order to be heard. I am very sorry for it.

Aunt Mary, in the goodness of her heart, protested that she rather liked speaking loud, and to do so would afford her great pleasure.

The carriage drove up—on the steps was my wife—in the window was John N——, with a face as utterly solemn as if he had buried his relatives that afternoon.

"I am delighted to see you," shrieked my wife, and the policeman on the opposite sidewalk started, and my aunt nearly fell down the steps.

"Kiss me, my dear," bawled my aunt; and the windows shook as if with the fever and ague. I looked at the window—John disappeared. Human nature could stand it no longer. I poked my head into the carriage and went into strong convulsions.

When I entered the parlor my wife was helping aunt Mary to take off her hat and cap; and there sat John with his face buried in his handkerchief.

Suddenly—"Did you have a pleasant journey?" went off my wife like a pistol, and John nearly jumped to his feet.

"Rather dusty," was the response in a war whoop, and the conversation continued.

The neighbors for blocks around must have heard it; when I was in the third story of the building I heard every word.

In the course of the evening my aunt took occasion to say to me:

"How loud your wife talks!"

I told her deaf persons talked loudly and that my wife being used to me, was not effected by the exertion, and that she was getting along very nicely with her.

Presently my wife said softly:

"Alf, how very loud your aunt talks!"

"Yes said I "all deaf persons do.—You're getting along finely; she hears every word you say!" And I rather think she did.

Elated at their success at being understood, they went at it hammer and tongues, till everything upon the mantlepiece clattered again, and I was seriously afraid of a crowd collecting in front of the house.

But the end was near. My aunt being of an investigating turn of mind, was desirous of finding out whether the exertion of talking was injurous to my wife. So—

"Dosen't talking so loud strain your lungs?" said she in an unearthly whoop, for her voice was not as musical as it was when she was young.

"It is an exertion," shrieked my wife.

"Then why do you do it?" was the answering scream.

"Because—because—you can't hear if I don't" squealed my wife.

"What!" said aunt, fairly rivaling a railroad whistle at the time.

I began to think it time to evacuate the premises, and looking around and seeing John gone, I stepped into the back parlor, and there he lay flat on his back, with his feet at right angles with his body' rolling from side to side with his fist poked into his ribs, and a most agonized expression of countenence, but not uttering a sound. I immediately and involuntarily assumed a similar attitude, and I think from the relative possition of our feet and head, and our attempts to restrain our laughter, apoplexy must inevitably have ensued, if a horrible groan which John gave vent to in his endeavor to suppress his risibility had not betrayed our hiding place.

In rushes my wife and aunt, who by this time comprehended the joke, and such a scolding as I then got I never got before and I hope never to get again.

I know not what the end would have been if John, in his endeavors to appear respectful and sympathetic, had not given vent to such a groan and a horse laugh, that all gravity was upset and we screamed in concert.

I know it was very wrong, and all that, to tell such a falsehood, but I think that Mrs. Opie herself would have laughed if she had seen aunt Mary's expression when she was informed that her hearing was defective.

The Star.

J. B. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

J. B. CARPENTER, } EDITORS,
R. W. LOGAN. *

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

Our Next Duty.

The contest is over. The party of peace, progress and civilization, has achieved one of the most brilliant victories ever before won by any party. The principles of *equal* rights and *equal* laws to all men have been firmly established by the result and will ever be the ruling feature of our Government of freedom and liberty. Like Wasbington, Jackson and Taylor. Grant the hero of the late unholy war, has been placed in the Presidential chair, and in obedience to his will, "we will now have peace." As we have before stated the contest is over, and although the fight has been desperate, the excitement high, and many unpleasant and bitter feelings on both sides have ceased, yet we have a hope that all bitterness and social proscription, arising from party predjudices may be healed, and we call upon all good citizens of both parties, to join in friendly hand, cast out political prejudice, and "let us have peace" in every light and meaning of the term. We can not have peace, we mean such a peace as is desired by all good people, unless we do away with past enmity and bitterness, and live together like true neighbors, with that feeling of co-operation, that can only build up our injured country.—We have many duties to perform, and we should look well to our interest, and perform these duties devolving upon us, in the spirit, and with the will of worthy citizens. We repeat then, let us unite for the welfare of our country, our State, our section and neighborhood, and endeavor to make this the best Government in the world. Past differences can be looked over, if not forgotten, and although we do not consider that we have been the aggressors, we are willing to meet our political opponents on the half way grounds, and join together in rebuilding the Old Ship of State. Let us all go to work, every man to his oars, and the Old Ship will again move off, and peace, prosperity and happiness, must and will follow. *

A Good Move.

Our correspondent "PROTATRIA," is making a move in the right direction, and we hope the Legislature will not be slow to move in the matter. We hope that they will begin at once to place salaries and fees to old figures, it will encourage our poor citizens to see that their representatives are mindful of their impoverished condition. Let salaries and fees be reduced and let the money thus saved be applied to building up Free Schools and works of internal improvements, and the old North State will soon commence a career of prosperity that all true North Carolinians so much desire.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Parties interested would do well to read the advertisement, as above headed, and call, and have their suits re-docketed within the time prescribed by law.

Riot in Asheville.

We learn from our Asheville exchanges that a fatal riot occurred at Asheville on the day of the election, by which a colored man lost his life. One white boy and several colored men were wounded. The whole affair seems to have grown out of a clerk at the polls challenging a colored voter, and to this man's action outside of the law, for he certainly had no right to challenge a voter, was the beginning of what ended in the loss of life.

Hon. W. J. Clarke.

It gives us great pleasure to state that His Excellency Gov. Holden has appointed Col. W. J. Clarke Judge of the criminal court of New Berne vice Hon. Aug. S. Seymour resigned.

Judge Clarke is a native of this city, was educated at the University of North Carolina in 1841, and a distinguished member of the North Carolina bar. In 1846 he volunteered to go to Mexico, and was appointed Captain in the 12th U. S. Infantry. He was in several engagements, was severely wounded in the battle of the National Bridge, and was promoted to be Major by President Polk for gallantry.

At the conclusion of the war he was elected Comptroller of State, which position he held for some years and filled with great satisfaction. He afterwards removed to Texas, where he engaged in the successful practice of his profession.

In 1861 he returned to North Carolina and was elected Colonel of the 24th N. C. Regiment, served during the entire war with great gallantry, and was severely wounded.

His more recent services in defence of the reconstruction measures of Congress are known to the whole State, and entitle him to a warm place in the hearts of all true Republicans.

We congratulate the good people of the Elm City on the appointment of this accomplished gentleman to be Judge of their Criminal Court.—*Standard.*

What we have Won.

In the election of Gen. Grant, the people have secured that for which they fought—UNION, PEACE, and EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN. After seventy-five years of struggles over the question whether the Union is a league or a nation, and after fifty years of contest as to the right of all men to be free, the election of Gen. Grant finally seals the restoration of the Union, and founds an indissoluble nationality on the basis of universal liberty to manhood suffrage. The next four years may be occupied in part in getting the machinery of our new system into harmonious operation. But the principles on which our nation is now based admit of no farther dispute. We are one indesoluble nation; all inhabitants are, or may become citizens, all citizens have equal civil rights, and all adult male citizens have equal political rights. In 1860, none of these propositions were true. In 1864, two millions of men were in the field contending on one side for, and on the other against them. In 1868 they are settled forever by the election of Grant on the Chicago platform. Such a reformation in our Constitution when reviewed in all its aspects is infinitely more important to the American people and to mankind, than our change from Colonies into independent States, or our adoption of the Federal Constitution. Both were steps toward the birth of a great and free nation. Neither was adequate to make the nation great or free. Independence transferred the control of our foreign and national interests from the Crown and Parliament to a body elected by ourselves. But independence alone involved no guarantee that our foreign and national affairs would be conducted with greater justice or even security than before. On the contrary, we found it perverted to aid Bonapartism by a war with England, and to extend Slavery by a war on Mexico.

The adoption of our Federal Constitution gave us a germ of power which might dwindle into a league, or grow into a nation. But from 1789 to 1863 there was an *imperium in imperio*, an oligarchy ruling through the forms of our Republic, and claiming to be stronger than the nation itself. For a time, for the sake of peace, the claims of the oligarchy were not disputed, and Slavery was stronger than Liberty throughout the land. Slavery sat in the President's chair, while Liberty swung on John Brown's gallows. Slavery wore the Chief Justice's robes, while Liberty fled, pursued by bloodhounds, to the jungles of Florida, the dismal swamps of the Carolinas, and the snows of Canada. Our boasted liberty was definable in the terms which a Bourbon would have used to describe Bourbonism, viz: the right of superior races to divide power among themselves as they think proper. Our Democracy, like the British peerage, was the mere equality of deposits with each other. At length the struggle between the people and the oligarchy came. It seemed long, dark, and agonizing in the endurance; but history, comparing it with its full-orbed results, will describe it as wonderfully brief, brilliant, and decisive.

For the two first years of the struggle the Government refused to see the Hand of God in the war. It insisted on branding it as a politician's quarrel, a mere contest between States and sections.—Lower and lower trailed our flag before the victorious legions of the new Southern nation. On this theory their cause was as just as ours. When the stars and bars rose, EMANCIPATION was written on them, and all men arose with them. Victory succeeded to defeat, until the military forces of the Rebellion were subdued. But there were some who trembled when they learned that Emancipation came to us as our Savior. Universal suffrage was but a part, the better and more perfect fruit of Emancipation. After another struggle it is ours.

We agree with those who regard these changes as great and radical revolutions in our constitution of Government and in our national and social life. But we hail them with joy as the dawning of a brighter, holier, and happier career than could otherwise have befallen the nation. No longer can the aristocrats and kings of the old world point to Slavery as the foul blot on our pretended freedom, or to the irreconcilable hostility of our sections as proofs of republican weakness. We have now a Constitution purged from all iniquity—a flag unstained. All who breathe our air are free. The humblest citizen shares in the sovereignty. Popular statesmanship has proved itself able to subdue the most gigantic Rebellion in all history, to abolish the most deep-seated and powerful abuse of all time to establish the strongest Government on earth, and to vindicate its national honor from repudiation. All this was necessary before our Union could, or ought to, extend over the continent and embrace its future seventy-five States and its hundred millions of people. The agonies of the past eight years, so far from indicating the decedence of our national power, are its birth-throes.

Let those who, under God, have won this signal and closing victory for Freedom, the last that remained to be won in our long struggle with American Slavery, now press forward to the full enjoyment of the fruits of their great struggle. Let even the vanquished learn that it is better to serve in Heaven than it would have been to reign in Hell. And may our candidates elect, with charity for all, with malice toward none, but with firmness to do the right as God gives them to see the right, make so noble a use of the powers reposed in them as will vindicate the confidence of the people.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Weather Prophesying.

That science will yet ascertain a way foretelling storms, we firmly believe.—Indeed, the telegraph is even now usefully employed for this purpose, and its agency we hope, will at some not distant date serve to warn our coast dwellers and costwise crafts of an approaching storm in time to enable the one to prepare to assist the other. Since the publication of Professor Espy's "Theory of Storms," much attention has been devoted to this subject, and although a system which is entirely reliable and generally applicable has not yet been perfecter, it is to be hoped that the progress of scientific investigation will yet evolve such a system.

The weather prophesying, however, of experts, who calculate by the phases of the moon, by the comparison of one season with another, by cycles of storms, by the variations of the barometer and the fluctuations of the thermometer, we deem of no value whatever. Nothing has ever yet been adduced to prove that the moon has any appreciable influence over the climate of this planet, or the temporary changes in the climate of localities. The comparison of former years with the present affords no criterion. The changes on the surface of the earth, by the destruction of forests and the multiplication of civilized habitations have much to do with alterations of climate. The theory of storm cycles are yet in embryo. Sudden fluctuations from causes beyond our knowledge are not taken into account by storm theorists; or if so, these fluctuations upset all their circulations, and they are left in the dark. The variations, neither of the barometer nor the thermometer are to be confided in. They are unreliable.

The astronomer, who from the top of his tower or from a mountain summit, or the sailor, who has a more extended vission, may, from the appearance of the clouds and the condition of the atmosphere, prognosticate the advent of a storm and its direction. So, also, the farmer and the hunter, by long experience, necessitated by their pursuits, learn to read the heavens, or rather the atmosphere, to some benefit; but when our weather prophets presume to foretell a dry summer, a lean harvest, a cold winter, from their yearly observations, based only on observation and not on a through knowledge of natural laws, we choose to place but little reliance on their prognostications.—*Scientific American.*

Osage Indians at Fort Hays—Details of the Fight on Beaver Creek.

FORT HAYS, Kansas, October 25.—Thirteen chiefs and warriors of the Osage nation arrived here to-day in response to the letter of General Sheridan to these people, sent about ten days since. The object in securing the services of these Indians is to act as scouts in the country toward the south.—Two hundred of these people were invited to enter this service, and those who are now here propose holding a talk with the General, and learn precisely what is wanted of them before the remainder come on. All seem anxious to have a brush with the Cheyennes, and they say that they will show the General what they can do.

These Indians are physically a fine body of men, the chief of the party standing over six feet, and of very large muscular development. In arming these men, the General gives them the choice of selecting the Spencer carbine, or the United States improved rifle or needle gun, as it is sometimes called After experimenting in these arms, the decision unanimously made by the Indians was in favor of the needle gun.

It will be several days before the party will be mounted and started on the war path.

Detailed official intelligence received from Bvt. Lieut. Col. L. H. Carpenter, dated at Fort Wallace, Kansas, October 29, 1868, in relation to the recent engagement with the Indians on Beaver Creek, states that on the 14th inst., the command left Fort Wallace, and was composed of companies H and I, 10th cavalry, one hundred and fifteen men, commanded by Bvt. Lt. Col. H. L. Carpenter.

The purpose of the expedition was to escort Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. A. Carr, major 5th U. S. cavalry, to his command in the field, supposed to be operating on the Beaver.—The first day's march covered a distance of twenty-two miles, encamping the same night on the south fork of Smoky, on Custer's trail. On the 15th the column reached the Beaver, and turned down the stream about ten miles making in a northeasterly direction forty miles. On the day following, the 16th inst., the column continued along the Beaver a distance of thirty miles, finding no game, but pursuing a very large Indian trail, tending in the direction of the line of march.—Upon reaching a point twenty miles east of Custer's trail the Indian trail struck off from the Beaver, and was found taking the direction of the Short Nose creek. The indications presented by the trail led to the conclusion that it was about two weeks old; it was, however found that an immense number of animals had passed over it.

On the 18th inst, the column resumed its march, still continuing in a northeasterly direction. Early on the morning of this day 1st Lt. Myron J. Amick, 10th cavalry with ten men, accompanied by Sharp Grover, the post scout, was detached from the column, with orders to proceed to the South, and to discover whether any traces could be seen of the 5th cavalry trail. Lt. Amick scouted the country for thirteen miles, without success, and rejoined the column. This service was full of danger, as the subsequent development of the Indian strength and position displayed.

The next morning, Oct. 18th, Capt. Geo. W. Graham, with two men, moved down the Beaver, with a view to making a personal examination of the country prior to the return march of the command. Scarcely had Captain Graham proceeded a quarter of a mile from the camp than twenty-five Indians appeared over a hill in his rear, and dashed wildly after him, with the design evidently of cutting off his retreat to the camp. The Indians fired rapidly as they approached, three of their bullets penetrating Captain Graham's clothes, but inflicted no bodily injury. By dint of a hard race with his animals, Graham and his two companions reached the bed of the creek closely pressed. Here the nature of the ground enabled them to open fire on the savages. In this running fight one horse was killed and one captured by the savages.

As soon as this attack was made, Lieuts. Amick and Orleman, with fifty men, were hastened to the relief of Graham. Upon coming up the savages withdrew, and were pursued for a distance of five miles. Here the pursuit stopped, the savages, after their unusual style of fighting, increasing in numbers as they receded. Lieuts. Amick and Orleman now retraced their route to camp, meanwhile harrassed by the savages.

When this party had returned, Col. Carpenter directed that his whole force should take up the line of march, ready to repel any attacks. The wagons were moved in two columns, and the route lay along the crest of the dividing ridge, thus avoiding the creek bottom, and giving a view of a large scope of country, precluding any possibility of the savages gaining any rduantage either of attack or ambuscade for their sharpshooters.

The entire force was deployed in skirmishing order. The savages by this time had increased in numbers to two hundred strong, and made a bold attack upon the rear and flanks. It was still quite early in the morning, but the savages appeared to have been on the alert for some hours with their force, now increased. They kept up an incessant skirmish until one o'clock in the afternoon, the column at the same time moving off steadily. The Indians kept up a persistent fire, and hovered about the column, making frequent attempts to create confusion, but without avail. In these attacks the savages had five killed and a number wounded. One of the Indians killed and a few of the wounded were the result of a gallant charge made by Capt. Graham with a portion of his rear guard.

About two o'clock in the afternoon the Indians swelled their numbers to nearly five hundred men, all of whom were frequently in full view on the plain and hills in the vicinity. This increased strength gave the savages greater boldness, and a disposition was manifested on their part to close in upon the columns in an attempt to overwhelm the party by excess of numbers. When this was thought to be the plan of the savages, Col. Carpenter took possession of the summit of a rise in the plain, corralled the wagons, and dismounted his men. An attack was made upon a strong force of the Indians who were bolder than the rest, and who were of considerable annoyance to the troops. In this engagement four Indians were killed, three of the bodies falling into the possession of our men.

After this brisk fight the Indians withdrew to the opposite hill, and made no further demonstrations. The column now renewed its march towards the Beaver, where it encamped, twenty miles from the position on the night previous. During the night a large body of Indians remained in the vicinity of the camp, and the next day followed the march, with a view, doubtless, of finding an opportunity to stampede the stock. On the 19th and 20th the column continued their homeward march, reaching Fort Wallace on the 21st instant, having marched two hundred and thirty-two miles in seven marching days. During this engagement three men were wounded—one with a bullet, and two with arrows.

A new movement is now being prepared for, of which Col. H. C. Bankhead will take command.

How Georgia was Carried.

On the day of the election the telegraph brought us the statement that the colored people had taken possession of the polls at one precinct in Savannah, Georgia, and attempted to prevent the whites from voting. The report said they held possession until seven o'clock, A. M., when the whites came up armed and drove them away, killing and wounding several. The query arose at once at what time did the polls open, that they should have held possession until seven o'clock? It looked as if the whites had been very ready to fire upon the blacks, killing five and wounding several of the detested race; but of course the poor men who were slain must bear all the blame!

Later dispatches say the Democracy have 24,000 majority and 87 counties yet to hear from, and that the blacks almost unanimously abstained from voting.—What does this mean? Everybody knows the freedmen prize the ballot more highly than any other privilege. Therefore, their not voting must have some terrible significance. We assert, and the experience of every man who knows them will bear us out in the statement, that the colored men are never the first to arm and take the offensive.

Therefore their abstaining from voting, taken in connection with the murder of several of them *before seven o'clock in the morning*, drives us to the conclusion that these men were *murdered* to terrify their fellows and keep them from the polls. The result was as the Ku Klux gang anticipated. The colored men were frightened from the polls by the tools of a party claiming to reverence the Constitution and respect the rights of their fellow men. We hear of none of the criminals being arrested, tried, convicted and hung. How long, O Lord, how long!—*Standard.*

Masonic.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GRAND LODGE, Raleigh, Oct. 30th, A. L. 5868, A. D. 1868.

The Grand Lodge, F. A. M. of North Carolina will hold its Annual Communication in this city on Monday the 7th of December, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M.

The usual arrangements have been made by which the Grand Officers and representatives can travel over the several Railroads in this State for one fare.

D. W. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

WHO ARE YOUR COMPANY?—"He that walketh with wise men shall be wise; but a companion of fools shall be destroyed."

It is said to be a property of the tree-frog that it acquires the color of whatever it adheres to for a short time. Thus, when found on growing corn, it is commonly a dark green. If found on white oak, it has the color peculiar to that tree. Just so it is with a man, Tell me who you choose as your companions, and I will tell who you are. Do you love the society of the vulgar? Then are you like them in your sentiments. Do you seek the society of the profane? In your heart you are like them. Are jesters and buffoons your choice friends? He who loves to laugh at folly is himself a fool, and probably a very stupid one too. Do you love to seek the society of the wise and good? You may not have made much progress, but even a good beginning is not to be despised. Hold on your way, and seek to be the companion of all that fear God. So you shall be wise for yourself and wise in eternity,

MAD STONES.—A gentleman in this place has obtained the agency of this valuable stone, and is desirous of testing its properties before offering it to the public. This stone is known to be an infallible remedy for the bite of a mad dog or of the most poisonous snake or spider, and will relieve all cuts, and wounds and burns. Major Exum Lewis, the gentleman alluded to, will soon be prepared to offer this stone to the public.—*Weldon (N. C.) News.*

For the "Rutherford Star."

DEAR EDITOR.—Will you permit me through your columns to inform the other Counties of the old North State, how the little county of Polk is doing. She clings to the old principles of her forefathers, who fought for our Liberties in 1776, under General Washington, who commanded and led them on to victory and the establishment of our once happy Country, they then voted him the first President of his Country. So now the citizens of Polk have voted Gen. Grant President by a majority of 210, who commanded the Grand Army of the Republic, and led it to victory in the recent rebellion.

And let me further say, the people of this county are signing a memorial to the General Assembly, asking them to reduce the salaries and fees of some of the officers of the State and Counties, making them correspond more nearly to the old ones. Thus enabling us to pay off our public debts by degrees, and restore confidence as far as possible to the people these troublesome times.

First, we suggest to the Honorable General Assembly "to take the mote out of thine own eyes" by reducing their per diem down to $4 or $5. Secondly, reduce the per diem of the County Commissioners to $2. (Striking out mileage.) And so on, as they in their prudence, wisdom and patriotism may think proper for the well being and happiness of the people of the State. So you see Polk has put the ball in motion. Let's see what other Counties will fall in ranks and keep it moving by doing likewise, as this is the true mode of informing our members of our wants and desires; thus enabling us to understand one another and work together for the good of all. No more at present.

PROPATRIA.

Nov. 9, 1868.

Newspaper Patronage.

There appears to be many different ways of understanding the true meaning of newspaper patronage as it is called, and as an interested party we give place to a disquisition on the subject, by one who knows whereof he speaks. It will serve, perhaps, as a mirror in which certain parties may "see themselves as others see them."

Many long and weary years of experience in the publishing business has forced the conviction upon us that newspaper patronage is a word of many definitions, and that a great majority of mankind are either ignorant of the correct definition or are dishonest, in strict biblical sense of the word. Newspaper patronage is composed of as many colors as the rainbow, and is as changeable as a chameleon.

One man comes in and subscribes for the paper and pays for it in advance and goes home and reads it with the proud satisfaction that it his his. He hands in his advertisements, asks the price, pays for it, and goes to his place of business and reaps the advantages thereof.

Another man says, "you may put my name on your books," and goes off without saying a word about pay. Time passes on and you want money, you ask him to pay you what is honestly due you. He flies into a passion, perhaps pays, perhaps not, and orders his paper stopped. This is called newspaper patronage.

Another man has been a subscriber a long time, but has never paid a cent and at last becomes tired of you and wants a change. He thinks he wants a city paper. He tells the post master he don't want it, and you'll get a paper marked "refused." But does he call and pay? Oh, no! he wants his money to pay for his city paper. He will pay you after a while, he says: But he never does unless you sue him. And this, too, is called newspaper patronage.

Another man brings in a fifty cent advertisement and wants a two dollar notice given it, and if you refuse he goes off mad. And this is called newspaper patronage.

Another man who lives near you—he does not take the paper—he don't like the editor—the paper is too small for him—yet he goes regularly to his neighbor's and reads it, and finds fault with it, and quarrels with the opinion of the editor. Occasionally he sees an article he likes, and begs or gives half a dime for the number. This is called newspaper patronage.

Another man takes two or three city papers and cannot afford to take a home paper but he likes it and comes into the office and begs one whenever he is in town. This also is called newspaper patronage.

Another man likes the paper; he takes a copy for himself and family, and pays for it and does all he can to get new subscribers—he never grumbles, but always has a cheerful word for the editor. If any little item of interest occurs in his neighborhood he informs the editor. This is newspaper patronage.—*Exchange.*

REV. DR. R. S. MASON.—A writer in the New York Herald gives "pen and ink sketches" of the leading members, clerical and lay, of the Triennial Convention of the P. E. Church of the United States, which has just adjourned in that city. After speaking of Dr. Milo Mahn, of Maryland, as the most learned divine in the House of Deputies, it refers, in the following just and complimentary terms to the Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, in Raleigh:

"Next to him, in learning and acquirements, may be ranked Rev. Dr. Richard S. Mason, of North Carolina. Greek and Latin he has complete control of, and as Chairman of the Committee on the Book of Common Prayer, he, in his suggestions for changes, riddled the venerable standard edition, on account of its bad grammar and bad translations. Being a master of Church History, he always rises to correct any erroneous assertions by other members, and from the remotest antiquity to the present day occurrences, as well as dates, are always at his command. He looks thoroughly the book-worm, and were it not for his white cravat in the streets of Hildelberg or Jena or Leipsic, he would by all be taken for a learned professor of the University."—*Wil. Jour.*

Progress of the Art of Dentistry.

Although from remote periods attention has been paid to the means of preserving and beautifying the teeth, it is only within the last century that the art of dentistry has attained the rank of a distinct profession. All that is known of the early practice of the art has been derived from the remains of teeth found in ancient sepulchres, and the meagre allusions to the subject found in the works of Greek and Latin authors. Galen wrote upon the subject in the second century, and Fallopius, Eustachius, and Pare, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, but no elaborate treatise appeared until the eighteenth century. The most prominent of those upon which the modern school of dentistry may be said to have been founded, was the celebrated treatise of John Hunter.

The authors of these works were, however, not practical dentists, and their works relate principally to the anatomy of the teeth, and the nature of the diseases to which they are liable, rather than to the repair of decayed teeth and the supply of artificial ones, which now are the prominent features of the art. Since these writers, there have appeared numerous treatises of a more practical character, and the progress of the art has been constant and rapid.

The art of filling teeth with gold is a very old one, and was practised by the Egyptians, as also the substitution of artificial teeth of wood and ivory fixed to plates of gold. The practice of filling or plugging teeth with metals, as well as the fixing of artificial teeth to plates, was revived upon the invention of porcelain or mineral teeth, which took place in the earlier part of the present century.

Mineral teeth were originally a French invention, but they owe their perfection principally to American improvements. They are now made so as to imitate almost perfectly the natural teeth, as well as the gums, in form and color. The artificial teeth made of ivory, or the teeth of animals modified in form to resemble human teeth, were completely superseded by the porcelain as soon as their merits became generally known; mineral teeth being more cleanly, as well as more natural in appearance. Gold, silver, and platinum were used to mount them. The demand for the services of the dentist was largely increased by the adoption of this improvement.

The introduction of rubber-plate in the mounting of teeth, also, by greatly reducing their cost, greatly increased their demand. Teeth thus mounted gave great comfort to the wearer from the lightness and elasticity of the plate. Some doubt was at first felt as to their effect upon the health, as well as their durability and cleanliness; but while in these respects rubber is, undoubtedly, somewhat inferior to gold plate, it is not so much so as to greatly depreciate the value of the improvement, and their popularity is daily increasing.

The dentist has latterly been called upon to enlarge his field of operations. Eminent surgeons have not failed to see that the resources of the art were equal to the accomplishment of more than the repair and restoration of teeth. It was evident that it might be extended to the connection of malformations as well as the artificial supply of parts which had fallen a sacrifice to disease, or had been removed by the knife of the surgeon. Thus a new and extensive field is opening, and a more extended knowledge of general anatomy and the principles of surgery is required of the professors of this art than has hitherto been requisite. The professors of general surgery are beginning to recognize a powerful adjunct in the sister art of dentistry. The *Medical Gazette* announces that hereafter a department devoted to dental science is to be a feature of that publication. We hear of colleges of dentistry in successful operation in different parts of the country, and of others being projected while among our most valuable exchanges are the journals devoted exclusively to this art. These facts are a sufficient warrant that the art is still a progressive one, and there can be little doubt that the future will see dentistry taking its proper and legitimate rank among the learned professions.—*Scientific American.*

October Agricultural Report.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a report of the condition of the crops in October, which says the full promise of the early summer has not been realized in the wheat harvest. The increase is scarcely more than three per cent. and that is obtained mainly from the Pacific coast. The decrease in production is chiefly in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Texas.

The oat crop is somewhat larger than last year, but not up to the wants of the country or the expectations of the early summer.—Of cotton, the returns indicate a small crop possibly fifteen or twenty per cent. less than last year, but a complete estimate cannot be made until the crop is gathered. Returns from Louisiana indicate an increase of twenty-two per cent. over last year in sugar cane.

The amount of old wheat on hand is somewhat less than usual throughout the country, with the exception of the Cotton States, which have a higher average than last year. This remark will not apply to Texas, where the granaries are uniformly empty. The quantity left over in Wisconsin is relatively somewhat lower than in the neighboring States.

The stock of beeves in preparation for market is larger than last year, west and south of New Jersey, except in Indiana and Illinois, which States constitute an important beef producing section. The deficiency in Illinois is placed at two per cent., and in Indiana at five per cent. The condition of fattening cattle is almost universally superior, giving promise of better and larger ment supplies than usual.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.—On Tuesday morning last, the 3d inst., about 6 o'clock, the shock of an earthquake was felt by many persons in this City; and we have conversed with gentlemen from Gaston, Lincoln and Union counties, and York and Lancaster Districts, who say they also felt it. We felt the jar so sensibly that we raised up from our bed and looked out, supposing that something had struck the house. Others say they heard a roaring sound as if the chimney was on fire.—*Western Democrat.*

THE EAST AND WEST.—One of the most gratifying aspects of our great National triumph is the rebuke thereby administered to the base spirit which, while vaunting itself Conservative and opposed to disunion, is forever seeking to foment a jealousy and ill-feeling between the East and the West.—Few meaner exhibitions of this spirit have been made than those of Horatio Seymour during his recent stumping tour, wherein he managed to swell the majorities for Grant at every point where he held forth. To excite envy at the West of the more ample banking capital of the East (as though borrowers and debtors should be bankers instead of creditors and lenders) was among his most characteristic displays of the arts of an office seeking demagogue.

The vote of the People gives the proper rebuke to this meanness. The magnificent majority of Massachusetts is almost matched by that of Illinois; Iowa is as hearty for Grant as Vermont; Pennsylvania and Indiana pull together as they have almost always done; and the gain of Connecticut in the East is paralleled by that of California in the West. New England is solid for Grant; so is the region North-west of the Ohio. Blessings on the East and the West, one and inseparable! "What God hath joined, let not man put asunder.—*Tribune.*

EDUCATE YOURSELF.—The New York *Sun* is urging workingmen to cultivate the intellect, and become as intelligent and well informed as any other members of society. Read the following:

"It is surprising (says the editor) how much may be obtained by devoting a few hours each day to study, during a series of years. Gibbon produced his great work rather by the regularity than the protracted nature of his daily studies. Franklin became the wisest and one of the best read cotemporaries in the midst of incessant labor. And if the workman, with his healthful mind so well prepared for the reception of knowledge, will give two hours to careful study, he may in a few years, surpass in general information the great majority of college graduates, who so often obtain a diploma without deserving it, or who have laid aside their learning the moment they left their preceptors. He may elevate his own intellect by coming into communion with the eminent intellects of the past."

INDISCREET SOUTHERNERS.—Will Southern leaders never learn wisdom? It would seem so if we take into consideration the challenge of General Forrest to Gen. Kilpatrick to mortal combat. This *defi*, as the prize fighters call such delicate missives, is based upon some political utterance on the stump which but few gentlemen in the North would have thought worthy of a moment's serious attention. We do not settle such matters by the *duello* now-a-days, and it is time the Southerners became acquainted with the civilization of the North in regard to the point. This is an age of telegraph wires and little as well as great disputes, individual as well as national misunderstanding, can be settled quicker and more satisfactorily by the tick of the telegraph than by the pulling of hair triggers or the thunder of big guns.—The idiosyncrasies of the age of chivalry have gone up; they do not prevail in these modern days; and if Southern fighting men want to make heroes and martyrs of Northern blackguards who assail them, it is only necessary for them to appeal to the code of "twelve paces and a brace of Deringers."—*N. Y. Herald.*

JUST WAIT AWHILE.—Republican—(who has heard the thunder from the "great Northwest") Say Confed., what do you think of the election?"

Confed—"Don't like to think about it. But don't you fellows halloo too soon. You wait till we hear from Confederate Roads, and Kentucky, Ku Kluxville, and Camilla, and Opeloussas and Mississippi, and Texas, and Honduras and all our other great States, and if these don't cool you, Alaska will. Besides Oregon's gone again you, and Jersey and Delaware, and our fellows wouldn't let the nigger vote in Louisiana. I ain't sure Grant's elected, 'cause he ain't no General no how,—never could come up to Frank Blair in that line—and as to statesmanship he's nothing to Bro. Pell.—*Standard.*

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Alexandria Commercial Advertiser of Friday says: "One of the most butcherly murders we have had to record for a long time took place on Thursday night about a quarter of a mile from Mount Jackson, on the Manassas Gap railroad. John Conner, an employee of the railroad company, was found at the place mentioned with his head beat in, his brains knocked out, a dirk stab opposite the heart, and a portion of his person horribly mutilated.—This atrocious deed has caused the greatest excitement and horror in the community where it was perpetrated; and popular rumor connects it with a report which was current some two years ago that the deceased had seduced and debauched a young woman of that nighborhood. Vengeance for that deed is the only motive for the murder which receives popular credence."

Seizure of the State Arms of Fla.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 6.—Two thousand stand of State arms in transit by railroad from Jacksonville to this place were seized last night by a party of unknown persons near Madison. The robbers forced open the cars and broke open the cases of rifles, and destroyed and distributed them along the track for several miles. They also destroyed the ammunition. The arms and ammunition cost the State $20,000. A special train, with a detachment of soldiers, started for the place of the robbery at 4 o'clock this morning

Impeachment of the Governor of Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 6.—The Hon. Harrison Reed, Governor of the State, was impeached by the Legislature to-day, on charges of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. The charges were preferred by Horatio Jenkins, President of the late Constitutional Convention, three-fourths present voting in the affirmative. All the members were not in attendance. Gov. Reed will contest the case. His friends claim that the legislative body in session is illegal. The Legislature may adjourn to-morrow.

Martial Law in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 6.—Private advices from Arkansas say that Gov. Clayton's proclamation, declaring martial law in 11 counties in that State, creates no excitement whatever.

Affairs in Spain.

The expected manifesto of the Provisional Government of Spain was published in Madrid on the 20th ult. It is in the form of a diplomatic circular, and is very long. It explains the reasons which compelled the Spanish people to throw off the yoke of the Bourbon dynasty, enumerating the grievances of the nation against the late Government, and says:

The people must now regain the time which it has lost. The principle of popular sovereignty which is now naturalized in Spain is the principle of national life, and the ideal type of the nation's aspirations.—We may, therefore, be permitted to affirm that the national sovereignty, exercised in the first place by the vote of all, and subsequently by those elected by the people, will decree a complete system of liberties, which form, or will form soon, the rich and inalienable patrimony of a civilized country.

The circular also examines at length the question of freedom of public worship, and expresses hopes for the free exercise of every religion. It also states the desire of the Government to be on good terms with foreign Powers, and to obtain the moral concurrence of foreign Governments, adding:

But if we should fail in this respect, if the example of America in recognizing the revolution be not followed, we shall not be discouraged. We can tranquilly proceed with our task, for our independence is not threatened, and we have no foreign intervention to fear.

To legitimize the revolution we have sought the sole criterion now considered infallible—namely, an appeal to universal suffrage. The aim which we have in view is to place ourselves on a level with the most advanced nations, and thus cease to form a dissonance in the great concert of nations.

We have a perfect right to expect from foreign countries respect for the state of things which we have created, and we entertain a justifiable hope that the Governments which march at the head of civilization will not refuse to Spain those proofs of amity and fraternity which they accorded to the power that crushed and humiliated us.

The subjoined is the text of the ministerial order expelling the Jesuits from Spain:

MADRID, Oct. 12.

I decree the suppression throughout the Peninsula and the adjacent islands of the regular order called the Company of Jesus. All the colleges and training schools for priests shall be closed in three days, and the temporalities taken possession of by persons appointed by the authorities of the provinces in which these establishments are situated. In this latter measure will be included all the property and effects of the order, movable and immovable, buildings and revenues, which shall form part of the national wealth, in conformity with the provision of the royal decree of 4th of July, 1835. The members of the company shall no longer be able to meet as a body or a community, to wear the dress of the order, nor to be in any way answerable to the superiors of the body existing in or out of Spain. Those not ordained as priests shall remain entirely subjected to ordinary civil jurisdiction. I charge the archbishops, bishops, and all those who exercise ecclesiastical or civil authority, to aid, each in what concerns him, the faithful execution of the present enactment, in accordance with the pragmatic sanction of the 3d April, 1767, and the brief his Holiness of 21st July, 1773.

ANTONIO ROMERO ORTIZ,
Minister of Grace and Justice.

Chicago claims to have the largest upper leather tannery in America. The grounds of her pretensions may be seen in what follows. The Union Hide and Leather Company's Works, on the north side of the Chicago river, occupy nearly five acres, including docks. Their main building is 241 by 80 feet and 3 stories, and on this is a two storied superstructure 75 by 35 feet. The building is constructed without angles inside, so that every workman is under the eye of the foreman. A steam elevator in the centre of the building is used for hoisting purposes. The working force of the establishment is 100 hands, and its producing capacity 1,000 hides per week, including wax, buff, and upper leather, and a small quantity of harness leather. About one half of this product is sold in Chicago, and one half in Boston.

GEORGIA SENSATION.—In the Superior Court of this State on the 26th, Colonel Akerman, one of the Republican electors, stated to the court that he desired the postponement of cases in which he was interested, on account of being unable to stop at the hotel, because a large number of citizens had protested to his landlord against receiving him as a guest, he being politically obnoxious. Toombs objected to the postponement, but Judge Andrews said he deeply regretted the state of things. It was mortifying to learn that such a feeling existed in the circuit. A non resident must stay somewhere in the place. He would not require of Mr. Akerman an impossibility, and therefore, he granted the application.

GOOD JOKE ON FRANK BLAIR.—Some time in August last, a box, neatly prepared and marked "Hon. Frank P. Blair, Jr., Omaha, Nebraska," arrived at that place by express, and was placed in the hands of the Democratic nominee. Being naturally of a generous and communicative temperament, Frank invited his friends into his room to witness the unrolling. The cover was removed—then came a little saw-dust—then a piece of thin board—then another of saw-dust and shavings; and, last, a paper bundle about ten inches long, four inches thick, and seven inches wide. This was very carefully unsealed, and on removing the very inner cuticle, what was displayed? Why, a package of tickets, "*Good for a Passage up Salt River Tuesday, November 3d, only*," and an affectionate note offering a further supply of the same article, if Mr. Blair should think there might be more men who would like the trip.

FIRE ARMS.—It is stated that ninety-five out of every hundred instances of the bursting of a double-barrelled gun can be traced to defects in the left barrel. The reason is simply that the right is most frequently used and reloaded, perhaps ten times to the left one being discharged once. Every time the right barrel is discharged the gunpowder in the left is pulverized more or less by the shock, and the settling of the grains leaves a space between the charge and the wadding. Hence when the left barrel is discharged it frequently explodes. These accidents, it is asserted can be avoided by sending the ramrod home with one or two smart blows into the non-discharged barrel every time the other is reloaded.—*Wil. Star.*

It is said that Gen. Grant will not resign his military office until just previous to his inauguration, and that he will strongly urge the appointment of General Sherman to be his successor.

THE LATEST NEWS.—At the time of going to press we are without news from the election in this Congressional district. Our impression is that Jones will be elected by about one hundred votes. We have carried the State by over ten thousand votes, and have certainly elected five members to Congress. The Democrats have elected one, with this District still in doubt.

We hope to be able to give the result fully in our next.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT.—In the eastern extremity of the Appalachain chain another gold district has been discovered which promises to be of much importance. The talcose slate rocks on the New Hampshire side of that chain of mountains some time since yielded from their quartz ores $300 up to $850 per ton of the precious metal. On the Vermont side, at Bridgewater, a locality has long been known as auriferous, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office has within a few days received specimens of a quartz vein near Manchester of a very rich quality. From the analogous geological structure of the country and the specimens in hand a rich yield may be expected. Gulch mining from time to time has been resorted to, and has afforded enough to stimulate research for the vein from which the metal was conveyed to the stream and bottom lands. The recent discovery is regarded as another evidence of the almost universal presence of this metal in the talcose slates.—*New York Herald.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that Mrs. William A. Cauble of this county was instantly killed on Saturday last while attending a cane mill, which, by some means, was overthrown while in motion. Mrs. C. was caught under it. In its fall she was struck on the head and her skull badly fractured.—*Salisbury North State, Nov. 2d.*

General Canby relieves Reynolds in command of the Department of Texas.

A Western farmer has imported thirty-six hundred apple trees from Russia.

The average decline in grain in Chicago, during the past month, has been a cent a day.

Great Britain raises 120,000,000 bushels of wheat this year—48,000,000 more than last year.

The wines and liquors belonging to the estate of the late President Buchanan were sold by auction for $1,200.

Recently twenty-three women applied for admission into Wabash College, Ind., but were refused on account of sex.

The London streets, placed in a single straight line, would reach from Liverpool to New York. It takes 360,000 street lamps to illuminate London.

COMMERCIAL.

Rutherfordton Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

J. A. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

BACON	16@25
BEEF, nett	5@6
BUTTER	15@20
BEESWAX	25
CANDLES, adamantine	33@40
CASTINGS	8@10
CHEESE	33@40
COFFEE	33
CORN new	50
CORN saw	40
COTTON	16@20
DRIED FRUIT—PEACHES Pealed	$3,00
Bright " Unpealed ½s	2,00
" " ⅛s	1,50
APPLES, Pealed.. Bright	1,00
" CLOTH	16½@25
" YARN	225
EGGS	10
FLOUR, per sack	80@88
FODDER, per cwt	80@100
FEATHERS	30@40
FLAX CLOTH	25@40
HIDES, dry	16½
HIDES green	8
IRON	7@8
JANES, wool	40@75
LARD	18@25
MEAL per bu	65
NAILS	10
OATS, per bushel	30
PEAS	50
POTATOES, Irish	50
POTATOES sweet	50
RAGS	3
RICE	16½@20
ROCK ISLAND CASIMERE	75@300
ROPE	25@35
SALT per sack $5.00 per lb	3
SUGAR	16½@25
SPTS TURPENTINE, per gal	2 00
TALLOW	15
TEA, per lb	$2 00@$2 50
WHEAT	1 50@200

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

2 GOOD two-horse WAGONS; one new; one second-hand.
2 BUGGIES.
1 one horse WAGON.
We will exchange them for Corn or Greenbacks at low rates. Apply at
THIS OFFICE.
42-tf—[M]

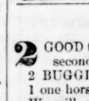
SITUATION WANTED,

A LADY, with several years' experience in teaching the usual English Branches and Music on Piano, wishes to make an engagement, before the 1st January next, as Teacher in a family, or to take charge of a School. Apply
AT THIS OFFICE.
42-tde26

AGENTS WANTED.

SEND 15 cents for a specimen number of the CAROLINA FARMER,
containing splendid List of Premiums for new subscribers. Active Agents are making $5.00 to $10.00 per day. Address,
WM. H. BERNARD, Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

DR. J. W. HARRIS,



WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all Professional calls, and hopes to merit a continuance of his long established practice.

☞ Has constantly on hand a fine supply of PURE DRUGS at his office in Rutherfordton,
je 2-tf. 18

LEGAL NOTICE.

The following sections of the Code of Civil procedure, ratified the 24th day of August, A. D. 1868, is published for the information of parties who have suits upon the Trial and Execution Dockets of the late Superior, County and Equity Courts:

SECTION 400. The Clerks of the Superior Courts at the request of a party thereto, within six months from the ratification of this act, and on the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall enter on a separate Docket, all suits which, at the ratification aforesaid, shall have been commenced, and in which final judgment has not been rendered in the late County Courts, Superior Courts of Law, and Courts of Equity of their respective counties.

"SEC. 401. And every suit not so transferred within the time aforesaid shall be abated, and the Clerk of the Superior Court shall tax the costs against the parties liable, and collect the same by the proper process.

"SEC. 403. Existing judgments and decrees not dormant, may in like manner be entered on the Execution Docket, and subsequent proceedings shall be as is proscribed for actions hereafter to be commenced, as far as shall be compatible with the previous proceedings, and no lien acquired before the ratification aforesaid, shall be lost by any change of process, occasioned by this act."

Persons having suits on my Dockets will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clerk,
for Rutherford County.
42-t24feb

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

MERCHANTS or Farmers desiring any of the above for their FALL or WINTER trade or use, should address
R. H. ALLEN & CO.,
P. O. Box 756, New York.

THE GRECIAN BEND.

WHAT IT IS, how it grew into a national calamity. A very funny Book, profusely Illustrated. By mail 20c; 6 copies for a dollar. Address GRECIAN BEND PUB. CO., Box 672, N. Y. Trade supplied by AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119 & 121 Nassau Street, N. York.

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR
THE PIANOFORTE
Is Unexcelled! Unequalled!

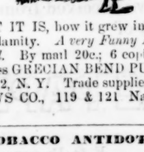
And the Standard Book of Instruction, Employed by the Best Teachers, the Best Schools, the Best Conservatories,

And all individuals who desire to obtain a thorough and Practical knowledge of Piano Playing. *Thirty Thousand Copies are sold Yearly,* and it is no exaggeration to say that a Quarter of a Million Scholars have become accomplished Pianists by using this Book. It is adapted alike to the youngest and to the oldest; to the beginner for first lessons, and to the amateur, for general practice. Sent post-paid. Price $3 75.—OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHARLES H. DITSON & CO., New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
"THE GRAY JACKETS
And how they Lived, Fought and Died for Dixie, with Incidents and Sketches of Life in the Confederacy."
The Spiciest and Cheapest War Book Published.
☞ Send for Circular and see our terms, with a full description of the work. Address JONES BROS. & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; or, St. Louis, Mo.

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES TO AGENTS to introduce the *Wilson Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both Sides. Simple's on 2 weeks trial.* Extra inducements to experienced agents. For further particulars, address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, O.; Boston, Mass.; or St. Louis, Mo.

THE GRECIAN BEND.



WHAT IT IS, how it grew into a national calamity. *A very Funny Book, profusely Illustrated.* By mail 20c.; 6 copies for a dollar. Address GRECIAN BEND PUBLISHING CO., Box 672, N. Y. Trade supplied by AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119 & 121 Nassau Street, New York.

TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

WARRANTED *to remove* ALL DESIRE *for Tobacco.* This great remedy is an excellent appetizer. IT PURIFIES THE BLOOD, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. *Smokers and Chewers for Sixty Years Cured.* Price Fifty cents per box, post free. Can be sent any distance by mail with perfect safety. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of references, testimonials, &c., *sent free.* Agents wanted.—Address Dr. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

WATCHES FOR THE MILLION.

The Oroide Gold Watch Co. manufacture, on strictly scientific principles, (style, finish, and color 18 *carat gold,*) a *fac-simile* of the most rare and costly description of Gold Watches.

They are manufactured with *Hunting Cases (ladies' and gentlemen's),* have superb swiss movements, *jeweled, engine turned,* with compensation spiral spring.

Railroad Conductors, Engineers, Expressmen—the most exacting of our customers—have thoroughly demonstrated the strength, durability, accuracy, and utility of the fac-simile *Waltham Watches,* and pronounce them invaluable as reliable time-keepers.

Fine Swiss Movements, $15; *Patent American fac simile Waltham Watches,* full jewelled, $20; *Chronometer Balance,* $25 each. Elaborately engraved with new and novel designs. Each watch warranted by special certificate from the Oroide Gold Watch Co.

Also magnificent Oroide Gold Chains, $5, $6, and $7 each. Sent everywhere, to be paid for on delivery.

Our customers are supplied free with the Pickpocket Detective and Watch Guard; also, mailed separately on receipt of 50 cts. The Genuine Oroide Gold Watches can only be obtained by ordering directly from us.

JAMES T. MONROE & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
195 Broadway, New York.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

"They have reduced advertising to a more perfect system than has been known heretofore."—*Hazletown [Pa.] Sentinel, Oct. 31, 1867.*

"Whatever is prompt, methodical and straightforward, they practice in their dealings and only that."—*Boston Commonwealth, Nov. 30, 1867.*

"They now probably do the heaviest advertising business in the country."—*Manchester [N. H.] Daily Union, Jan. 25, 1868.*

"Their establishment is perhaps the most extensive in the United States."—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Gloucester, Mass.*

"This firm is now the most substantial business house for advertising in the country."—*American Mining Index, [N. Y.] April 2, 1868.*

"With their reputation they can and do get the lowest and most advantageous terms."—*Mishawaka [Ind.] Enterprise.*

We are prepared to receive advertisements for all American newspapers, at prices as low as can be obtained at the offices of publication.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
40 Park Row, New York.

THE GRECIAN BEND.

WHAT IT IS, how it grew into a national calamity. A very Funny Book, profusely Illustrated. By mail 20c.; 6 copies for a dollar. Address GRECIAN BEND PUBLISHING CO., Box 672, N. Y. Trade supplied by AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119 & 121 Nassau Street, New York.

A Musical Box for One Dollar.

THE French Great Sensation; novelty, cheapness, durability; in highly polished wood case, metalic tongues, brilliant in tone, of the best construction, with the most recent improvements, new keyless pattern. EIGHT SELECT AIRS. Eminently adapted for the drawing room table. Guaranteed of the best workmanship and performance. No. 1 size, 8 airs, $1; No. 2, 16 airs, $2: No. 3, 24 airs, $3. All sent free on receipt of the amount. No agents, no discount. Address WM. SCOTT, Agent, No. 27 Market street, New York.

SOUTHERN PUBLISHERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT MESSRS. GEO P. ROWELL & CO., THE LEADING NEW YORK ADVERTISING AGENTS, ARE NOW MAKING EXTENSIVE CONTRACTS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH. THEY PAY CASH FOR ALL THE ADVERTISING THEY ORDER, AND EXPECT TO OBTAIN LOW RATES. PUBLISHERS WISHING TO HAVE THEIR JOURNALS PLACED ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. ROWELL & CO., SHOULD ADDRESS THEM AS AN EXCHANGE TO THE ADVENTISER'S GAZETTE, NEW YORK CITY.

GOODSPEED'S FOUNTAIN PENS.

SIXTY lines written with one pen of ink. No blotting. One dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents. Agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.

A "List" has just been published for the use of advertisers, including the leading Democratic and Republican papers in all towns and cities of the United States having more that 10,000 population, (dailies being given wherever any are published,) and also most of the weekly publications; the regular circulation of which exceed 10,000 copies each issue.

☞ Sent to any address on receipt of 25 cts. Address
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
40 Park Row, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE GREAT WORK COMPLETE!

VOL IV. of Victor's History (Civil, Political and Military) of the Southern Rebellion, is now ready. This completes this great National work. It is, by far, the most exhaustive and satisfactory of all the narratives of the late Civil War. It has the endorsement of numerous Governors, members of Congress, Eminent Officers and Civilians. It is, in fact, the only history of the war worthy of the name. Sold by Agents; or sent by Express to any address on receipt of price, viz: In Muslin binding $3 25 per volume; in Leather $4 00 per volume. Address
WM. H. GRIFFING, Gen'l Ag't,
13 Spruce Street, New York.

☞ AGENTS, TAKE NOTICE! This great work being complete will now command a large circulation. Good canvassers, male or female, can readily realize $10 per day in taking names for it. Very liberal commissions allowed and exclusive territory given. For circular of particulars address as above.
JAMES D. TORREY, Publisher.
40 3t

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
U. S. Internal Revenue,
Rutherfordton, N. C., October 28, 1868.
UNITED STATES vs. 1 Still and Fixtures.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 14th day of November, 1868, at the Court House door, in Rutherfordton, ONE STILL AND FIXTURES, the property of C. W. Spurlin, as forfeited to the United States for violation of the Internal Revenue laws of the same.
R. W. LOGAN, Dep'ty Col.
3d Div. 7th Dist N. C.
40-td.]

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
U. S. Internal Revenue,
Rutherfordton N. C., October 28, 1868.
UNITED STATES vs. 1 Still and Fixtures.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 14th day of November, 1868, at the Court House door, in Rutherfordton, ONE STILL AND FIXTURES, the property of Geo. Hambrick, as forfeited to the United States for violation of the Internal Revenue laws of the same.
R. W. LOGAN, Dep't Col.
3d Div. 7th Dist. N. C.
40-td.]

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
U. S. Internal Revenue,
Rutherfordton N. C., October 28, 1868.
UNITED STATES vs. 1 Still and Fixtures.

I WILL sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday, the 14th day of November, 1868, at the Court House door, in Rutherfordton, ONE STILL AND FIXTURES, the property of Amos Owens, as forfeited to the United States for violation of the Internal Revenue laws of the same.
R. W. LOGAN, Deputy Col.
3d Div. 7th Dist. N. C.
40-td.]

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
U. S. Internal Revenue,
Rutherfordton, N. C. October 28, 1868.
UNITED STATES vs. 1 Still and Fixtures.

I WILL sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday, the 14th day of November, 1868, ONE STILL AND FIXTURES, the property of James Harrill, as forfeited to the United States for violation of the Internal Revenue laws of the same.
R. W. LOGAN, Dep'ty Coll.
3d Div. 7th Dist. N. C.
40-tds

NEW GOODS!!

NEW GOODS.

JAS. A. MILLER & CO.,

BEG leave to say to their friends and the public generally that they have just received
From Baltimore,
a large and varied stock of
DRY GOODS,
such as Mens' wear, Ladies' Dress Goods, &c., &c.
BOOTS and SHOES,
HATS and CAPS
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, and in fact everything usually found in a
RETAIL STORE.
Give us a call and we will be pleased to show you our GOODS and tell you our prices which we are confident will give satisfaction.
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.
je 2.-tf, 18

MILLER'S COLUMN.

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber has received and is now opening, at the old stand of

W. H. MILLER & CO.,

HIS FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS
Casimeres,
Cloths, Casinets,
Rock Island Jeans,
Kentucky Jeans, Flannels,
Shirtings, Sheetings, Delaines,
Calicoes, Dress Goods, Trimmings,
Ribbons, Muslins, Cambrics,
Bed Ticking, Hoop Skirts,
Knitting and Spool
Cotton, &c., &c.

HARDWARE.

Patent Axes,
A M E S '
Shovels & Spades,
Hay Forks, Iron and
Nails, Trace Chains, Files,
Planes, Braces, Brass Kettles,
No. 10 Cotton Cards, Horse
Shoes & Nails, Knives
and Forks, Pocket
Knives, Hammers,
Roping, Buggy Trimmings,
Whips, Leather, &c.

GROCERIES.

Sugars,
Coffees, Salt,
Rice, Cheese, Soda,
Candies, Ginger, Spice,
Pepper, Soaps, Candles,
Matches, Cigars, Powder, Lead,
Percussion Caps, Shoe
Blacking, &c.

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of all kinds and prices.

DYE-STUFFS

Indigo, Madder, Logwood,
Copperas, Red & Green
Paints, Rosin,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which, with a thousand-and-one other articles not mentioned, I will sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

I will give the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for any and all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

in exchange for Goods, and will pay CASH for any quantity of COTTON.

I desire to return thanks to my friends for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, and respectfully asks that they will call and see me before purchasing elsewhere, as I think I can make it to their interest to buy from me.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR
Green and Dry Hides.
H. M. MILLER.
40-tf

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way!"

SECURE A HOME IN THE GOLDEN STATE!!

The Immigrant Homestead Association

OF CALIFORNIA.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE, NOVEMBER 30th, 1867
FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING

HOMES FOR ITS MEMBERS.

AND PROMOTING IMMIGRATION.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - - - - - - - $1,000,000
DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES AT $5 EACH, PAYABLE IN U. S. CURRENCY.

Certificates of Stock issued to Subscribers immediately upon receipt of the money

No Person Allowed to hold more than Five Shares.

A CIRCULAR containing a full description of the property to be distributed among the Shareholders, will be sent to any address upon receipt of a stamp to cover return postage.

Information as to price of land in any portion of the State, or upon any other subject of interest to parties proposing to imigrate will be cheerfully furnished upon receipt of stamp for postage.

All letters should be addressed
SECRETARY IMIGRANT HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION,
82,-2m Post Office Box No. 56., San Francisco, California.

R. M. ROBINSON,
FASHIONABLE

TAILOR.

(EAVES' BUILDING—UP STAIRS)

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally that he has returned to Rutherfordton, and is prepared to carry on the

Tailoring Business

in all its various branches, in the neatest and most

FASHIONABLE

style.

Thankful for past favors he would ask for a continuance of the same.

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE.
WITKOWSKY & RINTELS.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Have now in store one of the largest stocks of Goods ever brought to this market. It consist in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES in large quantities and at the LOWEST cash PRICES.

☞ Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of Goods. Returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, they promise to do all in their power to give satisfaction to customers.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A separate department is devoted to Millinery and Dress-making, where the Ladies can have work done promptly and in the latest styles.

WITKOWSKY & RINTELS.
Between the two Drug Stores.
jy 14-6m. 24

SELLING OFF
AT COST.

BARGAINS
BY
J. BUXBAUM & CO.,
Two Doors from Court House.
Charlotte, N. C.

IN order to make a change in our business, we are determined to sell our whole stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAP.
YANKEE NOTIONS!
GROCERIES,
AND OTHER ARTICLES
Too Numerous to Mention,
AT AND
BELOW COST.

All those wishing to buy Goods will find that they can buy them CHEAP, as we want to close the stock out by the 1st of August,

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

will find this a rare opportunity to get GOODS CHEAP and they will please take notice and govern themselves according.
jy 14-6m. 24

DR. B. H. PADGETT,

RESIDENT DENTIST,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C

CONTINUES THE PRACTICE OF HIS Profession in all its branches, and upon the latest improved plans.
TERMS, *strictly cash.*
je 2—tf. 18

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
U. S. Internal Revenue,
Rutherfordton, October 28, 1868.
United States vs. 1 Still and Fixtures

Notice is hereby given that I have seized a Still and fixtures, said to belong to L. H. Smart, it having been used in the manufacture of distilled spirits in fraud of the Internal Revenue Law, of the United States.

Any person claiming an interest in said Still, or disputing the forfeiture thereof, is hereby notified to come forward and claim in thirty days, and give bond, or in default thereof, the said Still will be sold as the Law provides.
R. W. LOGAN, Deputy Col.
3d Div. 7th Dist, N. C.
40-td.]

SHEET MUSIC.—A nice lot just received and for sale by J. A. MILLER & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE County Commissioners of Rutherford County will let to the lowest bidder, on Monday, the 9th of November next, the keeping of the Paupers of said county.
R. J. WILLIAMS, Clerk,
Ex-Officio of the Board.
Oct 24 39-td

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing Revenue taxes to the United States, and who have not made payment, are notified to come up at once and settle up, as the time for closing the lists is expiring. No indulgence will be extended to any one. Pay up and save cost.
R. W. LOGAN,
Dept. Coll. 4th Div. 4th Dist.
Oct 24 39-tf

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
22 Beaver Street,
NEW YORK.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizen North Carolina that they have been appointed agents for UDOLPHO WOLFE, of New York, for the sale of his celebrated

SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
And Bottled Wines and Liquors.

Mr. W.'s name is a household word in every part of the Southern States.
ADRIAN & VOLLERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
aug. 29.-3m. (P.) 83.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of J. B. CARPENTER & CO., in the publication of the STAR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; the business remaining in the hands of J. B. Carpenter. All persons having claims, and those owing the concern will confer a favor by settling up immediately.
J. B. CARPENTER,
J. S. HAYES,
W. T. MITCHELL.
October 12th, 1867—tf

IMPORTANT
TO
Magistrates, Clerks, Sheriffs and Others

THE undersigned have in press, and will soon issue, a complete and full
Analysis of the Laws,
under the Code of Civil Procedure, as passed by the General Assembly, relating to the duties of
Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Clerks of Court, and other County Officers,
together with the Constitution of the State, a list of the Counties as divided into Judicial Districts the time of holding Courts in the several Counties, the names of the Judges and Solicitors of each Circuit, the names of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, County Commissioners, Treasurer and Coroner for each County. This pamphlet will also contain the Fees allowed by the new law to the several officers, with some of the most necessary
Forms Of Civil and Criminal Process.
The work will contain about 150 pages, and will be a most valuable book of reference for county officers.
Sent by mail to any post office in the State, postage paid, for $1 per copy. Address
NICHOLS & GORMAN,
Book and Job Printers,
Raleigh, N. C.

☞ The undersigned are also preparing, under the directions of a member of the Raleigh Bar, a Digest of all the Laws concerning County Officers, with a Complete set of Forms, adapted to the new order of things. This book, of some 400 pages, will be published as soon as the final report of the Commissioners appointed to revise Code has been adopted by the General Assembly. The plan and scope of the proposed book, will be further laid before the public at an early day.
NICHOLS & GORMAN, Publishers.
Sept. 12, [33-1m

*** State newspapers copying the above one month, sending copy of the paper containing the advertisement to us, will receive in payment, one copy each of the publications, as soon as issued

THE CHILDREN'S
HOUR.
A MAGAZINE FOR THE LITTLE ONES.
EDITED BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Two volumes a year beginning in January and June

TERMS: $1 25 a year, in advance. 5 copies for $5. 10 copies and one extra to getter-up of club, $10. Home Magazine and Children's Hour $2 50 a year. Godey's Lady's Book and Children's Hour, $3 50 a year.
Specimen Number 10 cents. Address
T. S. ARTHUR & SON,
809 and 811 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

DRIED FRUIT.

GATHER AND SAVE MONEY BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!!

For the porpose of informing every one engaged in this business, as to the best method of preparing their fruit for market, to make it most saleable and to bring the highest prices these suggestions are made.

Peaches should be gathered before they are entirely ripe, because if ripe they will dry a dark color and will not bring so high a price.—The great object is to have the fruit when dried of a bright color. Pealed peaches should cut in ten or fifteen pieces. Unpealed peaches should only be halfed and dried a bright color. If any are quartered keep them separate, for they will not bring so high a price if they are mixed.

Apples should be pealed, cored and cut into very small thin slices, and dried bright.

We will buy all the fruit offered for sale, and will give the highest price.
J. A. MILLER & CO.
82-tf.

THE RICHMOND
Eclectic Magazine.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL, of Foreign Literature. Edited by Rev. M. D. HOGE, D., and Rev. WM. BROWN, D. D.

☞ TERMS: $4 in advance. Address Editors—Box 452

☞ News dealers address,
WHITE & HOWARD,
Richmond, Va.
je 2-tf 18

POETICAL.

THE PRINTER'S HOHENLINDEN.

In seasons when our funds are low,
Subscribers are provoking slow,
A few supplies keep the flow
Of dimes departing rapidly.

But we shall see a sadder sight,
When duns pour in from morn till night,
Commanding every sixpence bright
To be forked over speedily.

Our bonds and due-bills are arrayed,
Each seal and signature displayed:
The holder's vow they must be paid,
With threats of law and chancery.

Then to despair we're almost driven,
There's precious little use of Evin',
When our last copper's rudely given
From hands that held it lovingly.

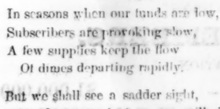
But larger yet those dues shall grow,
When interest's added on below,
Length'ning our chin a foot or so,
When gazing at them hopelessly.

'Tis so, that scarce have we begun
To plead for time upon a dun,
Before there comes another one,
Demanding pay ferociously.

The prospect darkens—on, ye brave!
Who would our very BACON save;
Waive, patrons, all your pretexts waive,
And pay the Printer cheerfully.

Ah! it would yield us pleasure sweet,
A few delinquents now to meet,
Asking of us a clear receipt
For papers taken regularly.

AGRICULTURAL.



New England Mill Girls, Mechanics and Small Farmers.

David McRae, a Scotchman, who seems to be an acute observer and a fair thinker, in a communication to the Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald* of the 22d of August, has the following estimate of New England prosperity and character:

Traveling through New England, with its busy centers of population, its white towns and villages, its white churches with white wooden spires, and its numberless white farmhouses specking the landscape, the eye is everywhere delighted with the evidence of universal comfort and prosperity. In some places I looked about in vain for any people wearing the appearance of our working and laboring classes at home. I went out one day from Boston to see the mills at Lawrence, where 35,000 girls are employed. I saw thousands of them at their work, but could scarcely realize that this was their daily and hourly employment.—From the neatness of their attire, from their genteel appearance, their manners, their thoughtful and intelligent looks, I should have taken them to be young ladies of the middle class, who had merely come to try their hands as amateurs, I could not but contrast them with the poor mill girls at home that we see at meal hours swarming in our streets, bareheaded and barefooted even in wet and frosty weather. These girls at Lawrence and Lowell earn from eight to ten and a half dollars a week—an average of about thirty shillings—of which they pay about a third for board, in the comfortable houses provided for them. They dress well, as all Americans do, and yet accumulate money in the savings bank. As much as twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars was banked by the Lawrence girls on one monthly pay day. They are all educated. Many of them continue to attend evening classes, and some of them take lessons in French and music. They have a library and free reading room at the mill. I went into one of their libraries and found a catalogue of five thousand books—fifteen hundred of which were out. In the reading room I found all the principal papers, one of them French. To see these girls coming in thousands from the mills at six o'clock, many of them with books in their hands you would imagine them to be a congregation of young ladies coming from a meeting. One visitor who went to see this sight waited till the stream was past, and then said: "But where are the mill girls?"

I was struck with the superiority in the condition and the statue of the working classes all over New England. Speaking of it one day to Dr. Hopkins, of Northampton, Mass., on whom I was calling, he said, "I will show you an illustration of it." He took me to his window and said, pointing across the road, do you see that white house among the trees?"

I looked, and saw a genteel looking house, with its green lattices, its verandas adorned with creeping plants, and its orchard.

"That belongs to the blacksmith," said the Doctor. "He owns his house and occupies it. He shoes my horses and lives there like a gentleman—as he is."

"Do you see the house beyond!" he continued, "that one with the large portico?—There the carpenter stays, and the house and all that ground where you see the trees are his own. If there are any repairs to be attended to about my blinds or shutters, or woodwork anywhere, he comes and attends to them. He is a working man, a laborer, and yet a gentleman. "Labor here," said the Doctor, "is honorable, and the man who can turn his hand to most things, generally gets on best, at least always can get on."

He told me that when a lady friend in the South was on a visit to him, he said he would drive her to Hatfield, and show her where their laborers lived. On the way over he said; "What do you expect to see?" She said she supposed the houses were better than most of their negro cabins in the South. "Well," said the Doctor, "you shall judge." He drove her across the beautiful Connecticut Valley and entered Hatfield by a broad street with long rows of elms, and with handsome white houses on each side, surrounded with orchards. The lady called attention to some of these as he passed, admiring their elegance. "By the way," said the Doctor, when they got to the end of the street, "I forgot to tell you that these are the laborers houses!"

There can be no doubt that the condition of this class is very much better in America than with us, where the vast mass of the agricultural population hold their houses and farms at the will of another. The smallest farmer in New England is independent.—His house and land is his own. He is beholden to no one. He keeps his own horse, his cow, and his pigs, draws the manure over his own fields, plants and reaps his own corn, digs and hoes his own turnips and potatoes. Moreover he is educated and well informed, and his children are all at school. He reads the papers; he has the current literature of the day on his table; he knows what Gladstone and Disraeli are about here; he keeps himself well acquainted with home politics; he has a vote, and knows what to do with it; and can get up in the township meetings and express himself intelligibly if occasion calls for it. These men, after all, form the stamina and moral strength of the commonwealth.

The prosperity of New England cannot be owing to her soil. I had no idea that the land there was so barren. I passed over great tracts of it where the soil was too thin and the ground so rocky that I began to believe the story about sharpening the sheep's noses to let them get at the blades of grass between the stones. It was a continual source of wonder to come in such regions upon so many beautiful farm-houses and little flourishing villages. But the people are active and thrifty; they labor with their own hands and waste nothing, are full of ingenuity and resource, and wring not only competence but wealth out of the reluctant hand of Nature. A New Englander, if hard pushed, would make a living out of whinstones."

DIRECTORY.

State Officers.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN—*Governor.*
TOD R. CALDWELL—*Lieut.-Governor.*
H. J. MENNINGER—*Secretary of State.*
DAVID A. JENKINS—*Treasurer.*
HENDERSON ADAMS—*Auditor.*
CEBERN L. HARRIS—*Sup. Pub. Works.*
SAMUEL S. ASHLEY—*Sup. Pub. Inst'n.*
WILLIAM M. COLEMAN—*Attor.-General.*

Town Officers.

J. M. JUSTICE—Mayor.
J. V. WILKERSON, F. D. WOOD, R. W. LOGAN, J. K. DECK, } Commissioners
A. MOONEY—Marshall
A. D. K. WALLACE,—Clerk.

Rutherford County Officers,

(Elected under the New Constitution,)

MARTIN WALKER,—*Sheriff.*
A. P. HOLLIFIELD,—*Coroner.*
J. B. CARPENTER.—*Co Ct'k Superior Court.*
ELI MCARTHUR.—*Treasurer.*
R. J. WILLIAMS.—*Register of Deeds.*
A. J. SCOGGIN.—*Surveyor.*
J. M. ALLEN, B. W. ANDREWS, JOS. TAYLOR, C. J. SPARKS, H. H. HOPPER. } *Commissioners.*

Polk County Officers.

(Elected under the New Constitution.)

N. B HAMPTON—*Sheriff.*
JACKSON DALTON—*Coroner.*
R. S. ABRAMS—*County Ct'k Superior Court.*
J. A. THORN—*Register of Deeds.*
J. W. HAMPTON, SR.—*Treasurer.*
J. M. HAMILTON—*Surveyor.*
J. F. RAINS, BERRY THOMPSON, G. B. ARLEDGE, JOHN GIBBS, MILES PADGETT. } *Commissioners.*

McDowell County Officers.

J. J. BRADLEY—*Sheriff.*
D. W. JIMMERSON—*Coroner.*
J. H. DUNCAN—*Treasurer.*
D. O. H. W. GILLESPIE—*Co Ct'k Sup Court*
JOSIAH WISEMAN—*Surveyor.*
JOHN ROSS, JAMES LEDBETTER, J. W. MCCALL, J. J. FALKNER, J. C. EVANS. } *Commissioners.*

Mail Arrangements.

Cherryville Mail—arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m.
Leaves for Cherryville the same days at 1 p. m.

Asheville Mail—arrives Mondays and Fridays at 6 p. m.
Leaves, for Asheville, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

Greenville Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Thursdays at 6 a. m.

Columbus Mail—arrives Tuesdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Tuesdays at 6 a. m.

Morganton Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Fridays at 6 a. m.

County Mail——arrives Thursdays at 12 m.
Leaves same day at 1 p. m.

Marion Mail——arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m.
Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

THE
Square and Compass.

A Weekly Masonic and Literary Journal, published at Raleigh, N. C.

By BEST & SYME.

The SQUARE & COMPASS is published every Saturday at the following rates:

One copy, one year, $2 50. 5 copies for $11 50 10 copies $22 00. 50 copies $87 50. 100 copies $150 00.

☞ All communications and letters on business should be addressed to "*Square & Compass*" Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted.

A good journeyman TAILOR can get steady employment by applying immediately to
R. M. ROBINSON,
37–tf.] Rutherfordton, N. C.

AGENTS WANTED FOR DR. JESSE T. PECK'S new one volume **"HISTORY OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC."** It includes the last war and sells well in the South. Address, at once, BROUGHTON & WYMAN, 13 Bible House, New York.

SHEET MUSIC.—A nice lot just received and for sale by J. A. MILLER & CO.

MASONIC.

The Faith of the Craft.

It is an old Masonic injunction, and one which all the Crafts are bound to respect that Freemasons shall "call each other brethren, and by no other name." Of course they *are* brethren, or why should they be required to designate each other as such? They are brethren, not merely in a mystical sense, but in a still nearer and holier brotherhood. Their mystical relationship follows from their having passed through the same ordeal of initiation and being in possession of the same mystical knowledge; but, obeying the high behest of Masonic instruction, they are linked together by the common duties incident upon obedience to such instructions and the additional hope of an eternal union in the fellowship of the blessed,—for "whom virtue unites, death may not sever." In this sense, then, as being a common family, engaged in the same employment, enjoying the same privileges, and sharing the same hopes, they are—*brethren*. The question, then, comes back,—if brethren, what special duties do they owe each other?

The old anti masons of thirty or forty years ago, and their miserable apes of the present day, claim that our brotherhood is an unholy one; and that the fruits are not only criminal, but dangerous to the peace and well-being of community. They say that, when sitting as jurors, we are bound to acquit a brother when on trial for crime, without reference to the evidence against him, even though the offense charged be of the gravest character. And, also, that we aid the Craft in *any* unlawful conduct, such as fraud, &c.; and in short, that the claims of brotherhood among us are such as to over-ride all the claims of justice, equity and fair dealing. Such are the charges; but such are not the facts. The miserable pretenders to morality and honor *know* such charges are false when they make them; but they have an object in view, and in their standard of ethics "the end justifies the means." As an illustration, look at the United Brethren church: they publish "Bernard's Light on Masonry,"—a pretended expose of Masonic secries, and filled with stale and vile charges against Masonry and Masons. The Reverend managers of that publishing establishment may know they are publishing a volume of infamous lies and uttering slander on thousands of good and true men; but they put money in the coffers of their church by this means, and *that* is the paramount object they have in view. They *know* that Freemasons, taken as a body, are as good, as true, as charitable, as honest, and as devout as any other body of men of the same number; but that goes for nothing when the church can coin a few dollars by publishing all manner of falsehoods about those very men.

Our Masonic brotherhood is based upon the purest motives; it is cemented by fraternal love; and perpetuated by "doing good unto *all* men, but more especially to the household of faith." The bonds which unite us are simply an additional incentive to regard each other's interest and happiness; but not at the expense of our duty to others: we can be especially mindful of our brethren, without ignoring the fact that others, besides Masons, have a claim upon us. The bond is not one of theological dogmas, nor formed by similarity of creeds or forms of religion worship. It is holier, stronger, more enduring than mere forms or changing beliefs. There is something mysterious in the composition,—something of divine law which recognizes all men as brothers, and children of the great father of all. In the poem of "The Gipsy," recently published, there is a description which, though not fully applicable to the brotherhood of Freemasons yet expresses what approximates to that which we find it difficult to describe.—Zarca, the stern chief of the Gipsy band, is describing to his daughter the faith held by that roving fraternity, and proceeds:

* * * * It is a faith,
Taught by no priest, but by their beating hearts;
Faith to each other! the fidelity
Of fellow wanderers in a desert place,
Who share the same dire thirst, and therefore share
The scanty water; the fidelity
Of men whose pulses leap with kindred fire;
Who in the flash of eyes, the clasp of hands,
The speech that even in lying tells the truth
Of heritage inevitable as past deeds,
Nay, in the silent bodily presences feel
The mystic stirring of a common life
Which makes the many one; fidelity
To that deep consecrating oath our sponsor Fate
Made throu' our infant breath when we were born,
The fellow-heirs of that small island, Life,
Where we must dig and sow and reap with brothers
Fear thou that oath, my daughter?—nay not fear
But love it; for the sanctity of oaths
Lies not in lightning that avenges them,
But in the injury wrought by broken bonds,
And in the garnered good of human trust.

This is not only highly descriptive, but exquisitely beautiful. Would that Masonry, a far nobler and holier theme, would awaken genius to describe it properly. Go back, reader, and read over these lines again. Much of the description would apply equally well to Masonry, and the high and mutual duties which link its members "in an indissoluble bond." A common thirst assuaged by a "scanty" supply of water; the mutual "fidelity of men;" the "clasp of hands;" the "speech" that tells of a common heritage; "the mystic stirring of a common life which makes the many one;" the being "fellow heirs of that small island, Life, where we must dig and sow and reap with brothers;"—this is descriptive of a common Masonic parentage, and of the ties which bind Masons to Masons the world over.

We fear a recurrence to our mutual faith, "taught by no priest," is too unfrequent among us; and the common duties we owe to each other are far too frequently forgotten. We are, or may be, a mutual benefit and blessing to each other; but we may *not* be harmful or injurious to others without violating every law and rule held sacred by the Order. We should regard a brother's misfortunes, and hear a part of them; we should sympathise with him in his sorrows, and do all we can to wipe away his tears and assuage his griefs. We should cherish his good name as our own, and guard it with equal watchfulness. He is our brother; subject, like ourselves, to the same misfortunes, and compelled to bear the same burdens. We are "tenants in common" of "that small island, life; where we dig and sow and reap together." And we share the same hope of a life that has no island limits, and of an inheritance pure as the angels share, and lasting as eternity. We *are* BRETHREN.—*Masonic Review.*

Town Ordinances.

1. Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Rutherfordton, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That a tax be, and the same is hereby laid of 15 cents on each One Hundred Dollars worth of real taxable property within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, according to the assessment of 1868.
2. Be it further ordained That all persons liable to pay tax within the corporation be required to deliver to the Town Mayor on or before the 15th day of May, 1868, a list of all real taxable property for which they may be liable.—Any person failing to render such list shall be liable to a double tax, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.
3. Be it further ordained, That all the male citizens within the incorporate limits of said Town, liable by law to work on public roads, be and they are hereby required to work on the public streets and roads in the corporate limits of said Town six days in the year or forfeit to the Mayor one dollar for each day they fail. Provided, That in the discretion of the Mayor such service may be rendered by substitute.
4. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor shall have power to divide the hands liable to work the streets and roads into companies, and order them to work on the streets or roads at any time or place he may deem necessary.—Provided, That he cannot require them to work more than six days in the year.
5. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal, on the side walks of the streets of the Town shall forfeit and pay a fine of One Dollar for the first and Two Dollars for each additional offence, to be collected and expended as other taxes for improvement of the Town.
6. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Twenty-Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on all retailers of Spirituous Liquors in quantities less than five gallons, Provided the sale of liquors by regular Physicians, strictly for medicinal purposes, shall be excepted from the operation of this ordinance.
7. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be laid upon all itenerant persons not residents of said county, who shall offer for sale any Goods, Wares or Merchandise within the limits of said Town.
8. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Ten Dollars be imposed for the exhibition of Equestrian and Menagerie performances, and a tax of Five Dollars is imposed upon all Shows generally known as Side-Shows, Slight-of-Hand, Magic Lanterns, or other exhibitions for pay, for each day or night shown or exhibited within the corporation.
9. Be it further ordained, That a fine of One Dollar be and is hereby imposed on all persons who shall discharge fire arms of any kind within the incorporation, except that portion of said incorporation lying east of the branch, east of said Town.

J. M. JUSTICE, *T. M.*
J. B. CARPENTER, *Clerk.*

BELLS
FOR
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
FARMS, PLANTATIONS,
FACTORIES, ETC.
AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

SAMUEL S. DAVIS.
SUCCESSOR TO DAVIS & TOULMIN,
38 DEY ST., N. Y.

AMALGAM BELLS.

The best and cheapest ever manufactured, costing only 20 cents per lb., warranted. Their use throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, &c., for the past thirteen years has proved them to combine the valuable qualities of TONE and DURABILITY, experience has shown they are not affected by cold or hot climates Old Bell Metal taken in exchange or bought for cash.

Send for Descriptive Circular to the manufacturers,
SAMUEL S. DAVIS,
Successor to DAVIS & TOULMIN,
38 DEY ST., New York.

The following are among the many testimonials received:

BELTON, Bell Co., Texas, Dec. 10, 1867
Messrs. Davis & Toulmin: Gentlemen—The splendid Amalgam Bell we purchased of you last Spring is in use every day. The "Belton Academy" Bell weighs 400 pounds, and has been heard four miles. It gives general satisfaction.
Yours truly.
MILLER & CHAMBERLAIN.

BUENA VISTA, S. C., March 14, 1867.
Messrs. Davis & Toulmin; Dear Sirs—The "Amalgam Bell" bought of your Firm has been in use over three months, and we are greatly pleased with it. Yours respectfully,
LESTER & BROTHERS.
4s-1y. (A.A.A.) 21

THE RICHMOND
Eclectic Magazine.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL, of Foreign Literature. Edited by Rev. M. D. HOGE, D., and Rev. WM. BROWN, D. D.
☞ TERMS: $4 in advance. Address Editors—Box 452
☞ News dealers address,
WHITE & HOWARD,
Richmond, Va.
je 2–tf 18

H. B. WILSON,
U. S. COMMISSIONER.
Rutherfordton, N. C.

WILL attend at the office of R. W. Logan Esqr, in Rutherfordton on the 2nd Monday of each month for the transaction of all business appertaining to United States Commissioner nov. 78.–tf.

RUTHERFORDTON.

The Star

JOB OFFICE.

WE would respectfully announce to the public that we have one of the most COMPLETE JOB OFFICES in Western North Carolina and can execute with

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

and at prices to suit the times, any kind of a JOB from the largest

POSTERS,

CIRCULARS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,

to the smallest size

BUSINESS CARD,

Visiting Cards,
Wedding Cards,

We have received from Baltimore a lot of

FINE PAPER

FOR

Letter Heads,
Bill Heads,
Clerks Blanks,
Sheriffs Blanks,
Constables Blanks, &c

also a large assortment of

CARDS

for business men.

Merchants and others needing anything of the kind should give us a call as we are sure that with our Office of over

FIFTY VARIETIES
OF
PLAIN & FANCY TYPE

we can suit their varied tastes

BLANKS! BLANKS!

We shall keep on hand or will print to order any and every kind of

LEGAL BLANKS,

and shall be pleased to receive orders from the adjoining Counties for any Blanks needed.

J. B. CARPENTER & CO.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 1868
PRICE REDUCED.

FROM every quarter, friends write us that systematic, determined efforts are making, and with considerable success, to push into circulation journals which sympathized with the Rebellion during its progress, and are now moved and inspired by its fundamental principle that Liberty is rightfully the birthright, not of *all* men, but of *White* men, that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. A desperate effort is preparing to give ascendancy to this reactionary principle in our Government through the triumph of its champions in the choice of our next President and Congress.

The journals thus crowded into circulation by offering them at cost are neither so large nor so varied in their contents, nor produced at anything like the cost of THE TRIBUNE. They are political mercenary or mainly, while our columns are more generally filled with Foreign Correspondence, Farming Intelligence, Literature, &c., &c.

Nevertheless in deference to the representations of our friends, and in view of the momentuous issues of our Presidential struggle now opening, we have resolved to offer THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 1868 to clubs of fifty or more for *One Dollar per Annum.* That is to say: for fifty dollars we will send *to one address* fifty copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year, and any larger number at the same rate.

To mail subscribers, our prices will be, $2 for one copy, one year, 52 issues

For $9, received at one time, five copies will be sent *to Names of Subscribers.*

For $15, received at one time, ten copies will be sent to names of Subscribers.

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For $27, received at one time, twenty copies will be sent to names of Subscribers to one post-office.

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